BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" " 1 year 10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JULY.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
12. Sunday—Moon 26 days old	4 5a	7 8
13. Monday	4 53	7 7
14. Tuesday	4 53	7 7
15. Wednesday—New Moon 5 h. 26 m	4 53	7 7
16. Thursday	4 54	7 6
17. Friday—Days' length 14 h. 12 m	4 54	7 6
18. Saturday—Bat. Bull Run, 1861	4 55	7 5

New Moon on Wednesday, July 15. Clear days may then be expected.

Observations on Weather and Crops.—For the past 20 days it has been hot and sultry, with low *dewpoint*, and rain throughout N. C. almost uninteruptedly once or twice every twenty-four hours. Waters high, but no unusual high freshet anywhere. Some wheat washed away in low grounds. Harvest over and grain uninjured except in some places by neglect. Bountiful yield and free *from disease*. Corn and Sorghum growing off finely—quantity large. Cotton and Tobacco, quantity small, grassy but healthy. Fruit of all kinds scarce, except in extreme west counties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later From the North—Lincoln calls for Three Hundred Thousand Conscripts—Yankees Claim Twelve Thousand Prisoners—Their own Loss Fifteen Thousand, &c.—European Affairs, &c.

RICHMOND, July 13.—Northern dates to the 11th received here. Orders have been issued for three hundred thousand conscripts. The laws will be enforced. The *Herald* advertises a Peace Meeting, urging Lincoln to offer amnesty to rebels except Jefferson Davis and other leaders. Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, died at New York on Wednesday.

The *Asia* arrived at Halifax from Queenstown on the 28th. In the House of Lords on the 26th, Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed overtures for joint mediation. In the Commons Roebuck stated he would move for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

The *World* says the whole number of prisoners, as reported at headquarters to the 9th, was 12,000. Federal loss, killed and wounded, placed at 15,000. Excitement prevails in Kentucky on account of Rebel invasion, and the citizens of Louisville are organizing for defence of that city.

Four hundred Rebels crossed into Indiana on the 8th, and marched on Corydon, with artillery.

Telegrams from the Army of the Potomac indicate another battle as imminent. They contain nothing of importance otherwise. Sickles not dead, and believed will recover.

Additional From the North.

RICHMOND, July 14.—Baltimore *American* of Saturday evening received here. A telegram from New York claims twenty-seven thousand prisoners at Vicksburg, one hundred and two field pieces, thirty seige guns, fifty thousand stand of arms, and fifty-seven stand of colors. Only one hundred and fifty of the garrison were reported fit for duty.

BOONSBORO, July 11.—All quiet along the front this morning. Enemy entirely changed his front, having abandoned Hagerstown, Faukstown.—[Here the wires went down North of Weldon and we have to wait for the balance of the dispatch until the damage is repaired.—ED. PROGRESS.]

From Mississippi—Fighting going on at Jackson.

JACKSON, July 11.—Another day has passed without an engagement. In the morning the enemy threw a force on our right threatening a flank movement. Generals Featherston and Buford reinforced him. We drove the enemy back after an hours' hard fighting. Gen. Buford lost sixty men principally of the Seventh and Eighth Kentucky. The enemy then withdrew from our right and in the afternoon made another demonstration on our left centre. Van Amburg's Brigade repulsed them after a hard fight. Our loss to-day about two hundred. The enemy are still fortifying.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 11, 11 o'clock p. m.—The enemy are still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl river. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre and burned houses occupied by their sharpshooters.

Later From Jackson.

JACKSON, July 12.—Enemy opened fire at six o'clock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 o'clock, a. m., rained shells on the city. The enemy made a charge, but the Washington Artillery and Cobb's Battery repulsed them with heavy loss, capturing 300 prisoners and three stand of colors. Adams' and Stovall's brigades acted gallantly. The enemy are now moving around our right. Scouts report that Burnside is crossing Birdsong Ferry, with two divisions. Col. Withers, an old citizen, was killed by a shell.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN AT PLYMOUTH.—The Exective Office received a dispatch from Gen. Martin yesterday, stating that scouts from the Roanoke reported that Foster had returned to Plymouth with a considerable force, thought to be not less than 5,000 men.

"MY MARYLAND."—As regards the ultimate intention of Gen. Lee, there is one point (says the Savannah *Republican*), on which there can be no doubt or difference of opinion. It is this:

The present invasion is a final and unquestionable test of the sentiments of the people of Maryland towards the Southern Confederacy. That State must now make her election between the free Confederacy of the South and the abolition despotism of the North. There can be no evasion or postponement of the issue. Lee, with an army ample for her protection in any steps she may take, is now on her soil, and if she be true to the cause of Southern independence, she will manifest it by flying to arms and aiding in the expulsion of the vile minions of the North from her desecrated soil.

HIS ENEMIES PRAISE HIM.—The Charlotte *Democrat*, a paper that opposed the election of Gov. Vance and which has ever acted with the party to which Gov. Vance has been opposed, thus speaks of him:

As for Gov. Vance, we fully and cordially endorse his course and recommendations. He has proven himself as true a man as there is in the Confederacy, and is determined to use all the power at his command for the complete independence and establishment of the Confederate States. Though we were always politically opposed to him, and opposed his election as Governor, we think he now deserves and will certainly receive the support of every true man in the State in discharging his duties and sustaining the Confederate Government. We are for giving every officer a cordial support who assists to the best of his ability the cause of the South, no matter what objections we may have had to him heretofore.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY. JULY 15, 1863. NO. 211.

A Reliable Hit at the 'Reliable' Gentleman.

We reproduce the following old story as appropos of much of the news which we hear in these excited times. We especially dedicate this edition to the producers of telegrams in the South-West as to matters occurring on and beyond the Mississippi:

THE THREE BLACK CROWS.

Two honest tradesmen meeting in the Strand,
One took the other briskly by the hand;
'Hark ye,' said he, ''tis an odd story this,
About the crows!'—'I don't know what it is,'
Replied his friend.—'No! I'm surprised at that;
Where I come from, it is the common chat:
But you shall hear: an odd affair indeed!
And that it happened, they are all agreed:
Not to detain you from a thing so strange,
A gentleman, that lives not far from 'Change,
This week, in short, as all the alley knows,
Taking a puke, has thrown up three black crows.'
'Impossible!'—'Nay, but it's really true,
I had it from good hands, and so may you.'
'From whose, I pray?' So having named the man
Straight to inquire his curious comrade ran.
'Sir, did you tell'—relating the affair—
'Yes, sir, I did; and if it's worth your care
Ask Mr. Such-a-one, he told it me;
But, by the by, 'twas two black crows, not three.'
Resolved to trace so wonderous an event,
Whip to the third, the virtuoso went,
'Sir,'—and so forth—'Why, yes; the thing is fact,
Though in regard to number not exact;
It was not two black crows, 'twas only one:
The truth of that you may depend upon.
The gentleman himself told me the case.'
'Where may I find him?' 'Why,—in such a place.'
Away he goes, and having found him out—
'Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt.'
Then to his last informant he referred,
And begged to know if true what he had heard.
'Did you, sir, throw up a black crow?' 'Not I!'
'Bless me, how people propagate a lie!
Black crows have been thrown up, three, two and one,
And here I find at last all comes to none!

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 15.

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE Recent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a Guard for HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the Government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate Government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several counties.

III. After enrollment the men enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the papers of enrollment, in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for HOME DEFENCE, and their Commissions, when called into service will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No 13.

By order of Govenor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 15-1w

All Daily papers in the State will copy one week and other papers two weeks and send bills to Adjutant Generals Office.

COTTON FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST INST., I WILL SELL to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in Lexington, 100 to 125 Bales of Cotton. Terms, cash or bond with approved security.

ALFRED HARGRAVE,
Administrator.

July 15-2t*

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to teach Music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small School near Fayetteville. Address Box 202, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 15-3t

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH, July 13, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Company, held July 11th, 1863, it was resolved that any insurer in this Company who may become a member of the force to be organized as "A Guard for Home Defence," under the act of the General Assembly entitled an act in relation to the militia and a guard for Home Defence, may, upon payment of one per cent. on the sum insured, to the Secretary or any Agent of the Company, have his policy continued in full force for one year, as if he had not entered such service.

Resolved, farther, That the entry into such service, without the payment of one per cent. extra premium, shall not be deemed a forfeiture of the policy unless the insurer, so entering, shall be killed or die from a wound recieved or disease contracted while in the service.

July 14-3t

Raleigh Standard, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal publish 3 times and forward bills to the Progress office.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT INPORTATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1863, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN,"

purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

149 cerooms Muscovado Sugar
18 bbls Crushed Sugar
15 tierces Molasses
100 boxes Star Candles
25 kits Mackerel
25 " Salmon
20 boxes Hull & Sons' Brown Soap
20 boxes Extract Logwood
45 bbls Coperas
10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
20 bbls " "
5 bales Hops
18 bbls Epsom Salts
12 cases Seidlitz Powders
1 case Antimony
1 flask Quicksilver
1 case Phosphorus
4 " Spt. Ether; Nit. P. L. Opt.
14 drums Castor Oil
1 case Ether Sulph. Rect.
Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
10 bales Dundee Bagging
2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
3 " Ladies' Gaiters
4 " Note, Letter and Cap Paper
1 " Envelopes
20 cases Matches, 27 gross each
30 prs super English Hames
3000 lbs. Sole Leather
1 case Briar Root Pipes
10 casks Ale, pints
10 " " quarts
20 casks E. I. Pale do
300 cases French Ale, quarts
105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
10 ¾ Pipes Holland Gin
10 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy
6 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
35 ¼ casks St. Croix and Jam. Rum
10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
80 cases St. Julien Claret
50 cases Cognac Brandy
10 casks Alcohol
40 boxes English Cheese
30 Kegs Nails
300 sacks Turks Island Salt

July 10-tds

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., three houses and lots, situated on Davie street, in the eastern portion of the city. Also, one acre lot, fronting on Martin street, with two comfortable buildings on the same each designed for a small family. Also, about 3000 feet solid lumber, 3 by 4, 150 pine poles, suitable for studs or rafters, 23 pieces 15 feet long, for sleepers or joist, 3,000 shingles, and about 2,000 laths. Also, as it stands, a lot of corn now growing. Sale on the premises.

H. KEIM.

July 10-tds Creech & Litchford, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July, 1863. to the highest bidder, at High Point, the following property, viz: A lot in the town of High Point, 30 yards from the track of the North Carolina Railroad and 100 yards from the station. Upon the lot is a two story Brick Building 43x43—tin roof, with Engine shed; Blacksmith shops, Dwelling and Stable—a twenty horse power steam Engine with flew boilers, nearly new and in good order. The building is well adapted to manufacturing purposes of any kind; store or ware house. Also the following Machinery; 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra Iron Planer; one Trip Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hafting, pullies and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel Hammers, Sledges, Tongues, Swidges; Steel dies for forging all parts Mississippi Rifle; steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinchers, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing Rifles:

Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Borax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A M.

GILLAM & MILLER.

July 3-td

Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,

L. MILLER, M. D.,
Kinston, N. C.

July 11-2w*

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWer, stationary Engine—new and without boilers.
One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers.
One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order.
One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy.
One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupalo, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.

July 11-6t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
Hillsboro', N. C.

June 17-tf

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

July 9-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
Merchant Tailors.

July 9-tf

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Captain C. S.

July 4-tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House.

H. HARRIS.

July 4-tf

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton N. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.

July 10-eod3t T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin the farm.

W. D. JOHNSON.

July 2-tf

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow; the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, end of one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts.

A. LEITCH.

July 9-1w*

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscript Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863:—Justices of the Peace, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August.

IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 13-1w

All Daily papers in the State copy one week, and other papers two weeks and forward bills to Adjutant General's Office.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.

July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grade, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.

July 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day, $6.00
" " week, 35,00
" " month, 100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day, $ 5
Week, 28
Month, 90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PRINTERS'-INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by

JOLLY & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C.

March 19-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	1 00 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas.

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

Dnring the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Ttf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

July 11-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each, and send bill to Executive Office.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Hillsboro', N. C.

June 3-tf

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK. C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

ESCAPED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
Captain and Acting Q. M

June 8-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

WINDOW GLASS.

SEVERAL BOXES OF THIS INDISPENSABLE Article from 5x7 to 12x14 for sale by

THOMAS CARTER.

July, 11-3t

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
Petersburg, Va.

May 14-2m*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
Auctioneer

May 14-tf
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by

A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro' N. C.

June 15-3m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

To-Day.

Speculations on the past of the war will avail us nothing. We may recount our victories, detail our hopes and fears, expectations and disappointments but all to no purpose. What is past is past, and we have only to do with the present and the future.—*To-day* let us look our condition frankly in the face and no longer try to conceal disaster or deceive ourselves as to the horrors that surround and the dangers which threaten.

Vicksburg has fallen, as we had predicted it would, and with it the State of Mississippi passes from us, Jackson, the capitol, being occupied, we doubt not, before this time by Grant's victorious legions. The State is subjugated, at least for the present. Gen. D. H. Hill has been sent to that department, and if there be any troops there we do hope he will fight the enemy even if he gets whipped, for we have had enough of falling back and dallying and ditching in the West, and we want one good fight.

And not only is Mississippi gone from us for the present, but the retrograde of Bragg throws open nearly the whole of Tennessee and a large portion of Alabama. Mobile and Montgomery may follow Vicksburg before many moons, and there may be falling back on Atlanta. Savannah and Charleston may fall, too, and should the war continue from year to year we must expect that they will. The war will be brought down to Georgia on the South, and to Virginia on the North, assuming that Gen. Lee, the very worst result that can happen to his present campaign, should have to recross the Potomac and fall back upon Richmond. All this is gloomy, we know, but we think it best that we look our own condition frankly and fairly in the face, and calculate the chances of deliverance, should all these things—(certainly possible)—come to pass, and disaster be heaped upon disaster, until the strongest heart shall quail and the most resolute be ready to despair.

From all the lights now before us the battles around Gettysburg were the most desperate of the war. Both sides lost immensely, and both armies are probably too badly jaded and cut to pieces to renew the conflict. We drove them before us for the first two days but in the last two we were repulsed and worsted—that's it. We withdrew to Hagerstown and cannot claim at best more than a drawn battle; and that to us, in the enemy's country, where we desired, and confidently expected a great victory, is a great disaster.

Richmond is threatened, Petersburg is threatened, and General Lee may be even now, as we write, falling back upon Richmond. This repulse of the invasion of the North will rekindle the war spirit, the three hundred thousand conscripts ordered to be enrolled by Lincoln will be put in the field, Meade's army will recruit and recuperate and come down upon Richmond again. Lee's little band of tried veterans may drive them back as they have so often before, or Richmond may fall. The North is beginning to realize its own strength, the power of numbers is beginning to tell powerfully in their favor, and if they put forward their whole strength and employ with ordinary sagacity their immense resources, and the war be prolonged, we may expect to see Richmond fall. Our resources in men and other means are limited, and they know it, and if the struggle be prolonged, and the enemy shall persevere, we may expect to see all the disasters we have mentioned, overtake us; and yet we shall not be conquered or subjugated. They may exhaust us but they will nearly or quite exhaust themselves in the meantime. If the war is to go on, and we see no way to close it, we must expect disaster and defeat as well as victotories. Considering their strength and our weakness our successes have been remarkable, and we have great cause to be thankful. The country owes the brave men and Generals that compose our armies a debt they can never pay, but we must remember they have twenty-one millions while we have about five. Their resources excels that of any other people on the globe, and the world is open to them.

Thousands of homes in both sections have been draped in mourning by the recent great struggle in Pennsylvania, and yet we seem no nearer a peace than when the first gun fired at Sumter boomed along the waters of Charleston Harbor. The great masses of the people, and many of the public men and public presses of both sections cry peace, and yet we can have no peace. The war cry of the North cannot be stifled and we of the South have no choice, no alternative—as long as they invade and press us we must fight on.

We were for peace when the land rang with the shouts of our victorious people, and we are for peace now that disasters crowd thick and fast upon us; but we can only have peace by the consent of our persecutors. If they will but withdraw their armies and let us go, free to manage our own affairs in our own way, we can have peace at once. We see but two ways in which the war can ever terminate. It must be by negotiation, or one party or the other must be whipped. No sensible man longer looks across the ocean for a solution of our troubles; we must settle it among ourselves, either by negotiation or the sword. We have favored negotiation heretofore and do now, provided our enemies could be induced to suspend hostilities for that purpose, for we believe that if the people of the North were ever to lay down their arms to parley, they would let us go and consent to final and permanent separation before they would take them up again.

We favor peace because we believe that peace now would save slavery, while we very much fear that a prolongation of the war will obliterate the last vestige of it. We are for peace because there has been enough of blood and carnage, enough of widows and orphans, heartbroken mothers and sorrowing fathers. We are for peace, because, with an implicit faith in Divine teaching, we believe that the sins of nations as of individuals will overtake them, and that God will avenge himself on this American people, if this unnatural, fratricidal butchery is suffered to go on. We have nothing to advise, nothing to suggest, but we know we but express the truth when we declare that the earnest prayer of all right thinking men, everywhere, is for peace, and that our people, here, in North Carolina, now as several months ago, are in favor of any peace that does not enslave and degrade them—any peace that is honorable and that respects our rights.

We earnestly hope that the peace element at the North will revolt at the great struggle at Gettysburg and compel the despotism that is consuming them to agree to a settlement of the whole matter, upon terms that we can accept. They have to choose between giving us peace upon our own terms, and fighting on, for we have three or four hundred thousand men in the field and can fight for years yet.

The horizon is dark and gloomy, people are thoughtful and anxious and men are eagerly asking what is to come. We have no comfort for any one, for our perils are great and our future is gloomy. Let every man put himself on a war footing and nerve his arm and steel his heart for the trying scenes through which he is to pass.

The Line Open.—The fact that there was no mail from Richmond to Weldon on Monday, and the refusal of the wires to work between Goldsboro and Richmond on Monday evening, gave rise to some fears and speculations here as to the safety of the line of road between Weldon and Petersburg, but the reception of press dispatches from Richmond yesterday forenoon, dispelled the gloom and quieted the fears of the community, at least for the present. There have been various reports about the landing of Yankees on the South side of James river, and rumors of expected raids upon Weldon or the road beyond have caused much anxiety if not excitement. But we have not a word from Petersburg or Richmond at this writing, and do not know whether there are any Yankees moving on the former place or not. We shall endeavor to keep posted and if any movement does take place on the road, at Weldon or on Petersburg we will let it be known. At present the road and telegraph from Raleigh to Petersburg is all right.

P. S.—After the above was in type the wires ceased to work again beyond Weldon at 1 P. M., yesterday.

A Letter from the Raleigh Rifles.—We have seen a letter from a member of the Raleigh Rifles written on the 7th instant, which states that every man in the company was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, with the exception of Capt. Jones, Lt. Bevers, and Lt. Bryan. Green Nowell was killed. The condition of the wounded is not mentioned. The writer of the letter, Thomas Jolly, was only slightly wounded, with a shell.

"Don't Stay Long."—There is much of truth as well as beauty in the following:

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out.

The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied, spoke volumes. It told all the vast depths of a woman's love—of her grief, when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence, every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight, and finding that he was not, I thought I could see her exclaining in disappointed tones, "Not yet."

"Don't stay long husband," and I have thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm chair, and weep as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O 'you that have wives to say' "Don't stay long," when you go fourth, think of her kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try just a little to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems too seldon replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world the peace and joy that a quiet home blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband," and the young wife's look seemed to say, "for here, in your own sweet home, is a loving heart whose music is hushed when you are absent; here is a soft breast for you to lay your head upon, and her pure lips, unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon."

From the Forty-seventh Regiment—Some of the Killed and Wounded.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter:

Winchester, Va., July 9th, 1863.

Dear Father: I was wounded at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, but not very serious, I was struck close by my knee by a piece of a shell and in the body by pieces, bruising my body and hurting my leg considerably, but I can hobble about and hope I shall soon be well, but we have lost more than two-thirds of our regiment, killed and wounded. You never saw any thing like it, thousands of killed and wounded all over the ground. Our Regiment is ruined forever, nearly all killed, wounded and missing. I can't give you a list of killed now, for I don't know, but numbers of them. Calvin Rabon, Buck. Willson, both of Turner Medlin's sons and James Sneed, all killed, and a great many others. Dowd Honeycut, badly wounded; James Dew, wounded. I will write again in a day or two. Don't be uneasy about me, for I hope I will be well in a few days. I am at Winchester, Va., but there is no chance for you to come to see me.

I am your son until death, E. H. R.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Richmond, 2d July, 1863.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va.:

Sir—Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed, as a military commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive herewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

This letter is signed by me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces.

You will perceive from the terms of the letter, that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those comunications between belligerents which public law recognizes as necessary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for refusing to receive it, on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no political aspect.

If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as *President*, instead of Commander-in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him, as President, and signed by me, as President. To this latter, objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admisable only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it.

My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged by civilized people in modern times, and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. War is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects, to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities, and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoners who fall into their hands; in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them sometimes for months in camps and prisons, and in persisting in taking captives non-combattants.

Your attention is also called to the unheard-of conduct of Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reasons than because these unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States, and refuse to take an oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent execution of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the United States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy, and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides, a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider your authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism and discretion, that while carrying out the objects of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Jefferson Davis.

Richmond, 8th July, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis:

Sir—Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d instant, I proceeded on the mission therein assigned, without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service. At noon, on the 3d, she started down James river, hoisting and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day (the 4th) at about one o'clock P. M., when within a few miles of Newport News, we were met by a small boat of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieut. Davidson that he had orders from Admiral Lee, on board the United States flag ship Minnesota, lying below and then in view, not to allow any boat or vessel to pass the point near which he was stationed, without his permission. By this officer, I sent to Admiral Lee a note stating my objects and wishes, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A. I also sent to the Admiral, to be forwarded, another note in the same language addressed to the officer in command of the U. S. forces at Fort Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these dispatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between three and four o'clock, P. M., another boat came up to us, bearing the Admiral's answer, which is hereunto annexed marked B.

We remained at, or about this point in the river, until the 6th inst., when having heard nothing further from the Admiral at 12 o'clock M., on that day I directed Lieut. Davidson, again to speak the gunboat on guard, and to hand to the officer in command another note to the Admiral. This was done. A copy of this note is appended, marked C. At half past two o'clock, P. M., two boats approached us from below, one bearing an answer from the Admiral to my note to him of the 4th. This answer is annexed, marked D. The other boat bore the answer of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, to my note of the 4th, addressed to the officer in command at Fort Monroe. A copy of this is annexed, marked E. Lieut. Col. Ludlow also came up in person in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Col. Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exchange of prisoners. From the papers appended, embracing the correspondence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed from the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it, holding the proposition for such a conference, "inadmissable."

The influences and views that led to this determination after so a long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal by the United States Secretary of War, to wit: that "the customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatisfactory, but very singular and unaccountable, for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one of the subjects embraced in your letter to me) are now, and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several important points. The existing cartel, owing to these disagreements, is virtually suspended, so far as the exchange of officers on either side is concerned. Notices of retaliation have been given on both sides.

The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent reasons set forth in your letter of instruction to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer understanding between the parties as to the general conduct of the war could not be arrived at before this extreme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerants in mordern times. Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelings, in undertaking the mission, and asking the conference, I can but express my profound regret at the result of the effort made to obtain it; and I can but entertain the belief, that if the conference sought had been granted mutual good could have been effected by it; and if this war, so unnatural, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every fundamental principle of American constitutional liberty, "must needs" continue to be waged against us, that at least some of its severer horrors, which now so eminently threaten might have been avoided.

Very respectly, Alexander H Stephens.

[A.]

Confederate States Steamer "Torpedo," on James River, July 4th 1863.

Sir:—As Military Commissioner I am the bearer of a communication in writing from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Hon. Robert Ould, Confederate States Agent of Exchange, accompanies me, as Secretary.

For the purpose of delivering the communication in person, and conferring upon the subjects to which it relates, I desire to proceed directly to Washington City in the steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut. Hunter Davidson, of the Confederate States Navy, no person being on board, but the Hon. Mr. Ould, myself and the boat's officers and crew.

Yours, most respectfully,

Alexander H. Stephens.

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota.

[B.]

U. S. Flag-Ship Minnesota, Off Newport's News, Va., July 4th, 1863—2.30 P. M.

Sir—Your communication of this date is received. I will report by telegraph your arrival and object, and inform you of the result without delay.

Very respectfully yours,

S. P. Lee, A. R. Admiral, Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Military Commisioner.

[C.]

C. S. Steamer Torpedo, Off Newport's News, Va., 12 o'clock M., July 6th, 1863.

Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee,

U. S. Flag-Ship Minnesota:

Sir—Will Admiral Lee inform me, if he can, how long it will probably be before an answer will be made to my note of the 4th instant?

Will he please, also, forward the accompanying letter from Hon. Mr. Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Lt. Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, United States Agent of Exchange? Most respectfully,

Alexander H. Stephens.

[D.]

U. S. Flag-Ship, Minnesota, Off Newport's News, Va., July 6th, 1863.

Sir—The request contained in your communication of the 4th inst., is considered inadmissible.

The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communications and conference between the United States forcers and the insurgents. Very respectfully, yours.

S. P. Lee, A. R. Admiral, Com'd N. A. Blok'g Sq.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

[E.]

Headq'rs Department of Va., Seventh Army Corps, Fort Monroe, July 6th, 1863.

Hon. Alex'r H. Stephens:

Sir—In the temporary absence of Major General John A. Dix, commanding this department, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, addressed to the officer commanding U. S. forces, Fort Monroe, and in the execution of instructions from the Secretary of War, to inform you that the request therein contained is deemed inadmisable.

The customary agents and channels are considered adequate for all needful military communications and conferences.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Ludlow, Lieut. Col. and Ass't Insp'r Gen'l, Seventh Army Corps, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners.

THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

The army correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, P. W. A., in a recent letter, remarks that "General Hood is reported to have said that if he were a betting man, he would stake all he is worth that peace would be made by Christmas. General Longstreet evidently entertained the same opinion, as one might infer from his recent order exhorting men and officers to a faithful and rigid discharge of their duties, as tending to bring about a speedy peace."

Upon what state of facts, either existent or suppositions, this idea or opinion of Gen. Hood was based, we are not informed. If the opinion was justified by the state of facts in existence at the time of its expression, we think there can be no doubt, but that it has received additional force from events that have since transpired.

Previous to the fall of Vicksburg, the present Administration at Washington, even if so disposed, was not in a position to make proposals of peace. It had been placed under a cloud by a series of failures and reverses on the battle-field, and it would have been humiliating to its pride, under such circumstances, to have come forward with the olive branch. This would have borne too much the semblance of an acknowledgment of defeat, or a disposition to capitulate, which Mr. Lincoln no doubt felt he could not do without a lowering of his dignity and pride, as well as a loss of self-respect.

But this barrier has been removed by his success at Vicksburg, and now is the golden movement for him, if he has any disposition to stop the war and once more restore to the country the benign blessings of peace. In his last letter to the Albany Democrats, he claims to have found the war on his hands when he came into office, and hence he yet has it in his power to retrieve at least a portion of his lost character and to entitle himself to a modicum of his country's gratitude by bringing it to a close before going out of office The capture of Vicksburg places him in a position where he can, without inflicting a wound upon either his vanity, dignity or honor, come forward with proposals of peace. He can say to the world that if he has not succeeded in pulverizing the Confederacy, he has at least triumphed in the reduction of the Gibralter of the South and that his propositions of peace spring from his humanity and magnanimity, rather than from any apprehension of his inability to crush the rebellion and subjugate our people. Whether Mr. Lincoln will take this view of the question, however, is extremely doubtful. It certainly affords him the means of escape from the toils in which he has suffered himself to be ensnared; and if he is not wholly deaf to the voice of reason and common prudence, he may lend a favorable ear to those of his countrymen, who now constitute the majority, and who are loud in their demands for a cessation of the war. He certainly cannot be so blinded as still to believe that the Union can be restored by the force of arms, or that the South can be subjugated, impoverished and despoiled, without also involving his own section in the common ruin. Let us hope that discretion may yet get the better of his ambition, and that he may find it necessary as well as politic to yield to the pressure of the peace sentiment, which is rapidly growing in the North, while we relax none of our energies nor abate any of our efforts to drive his minions from our soil.—*Appeal*.

From the Courier of Saturday.]

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

At ten minutes past five on the morning of Friday, the enemy opened fire upon the work at the extreme South end of Morris Island, from his batteries on Folly, firing fast and furiously. About twenty minutes afterward a large number of barges, filled with armed men, were seen behind Little Folly.

Captain J. C. Mitchel, who commanded this work, replied slowly and deliberately to the furious bombardment. The enemy's guns numbered considerably over seventy; his earthworks were of uncommon strength, and afforded ample shelter to his gunners. The works behind which Captain Mitchel fought, were open, and by no means as strong as those on Folly, and while his battery was composed of six pieces, the guns that rained iron hail upon his devoted Company, were of large calibre and of the most approved form.

But nothing daunted, that gallant officer and his worthy band stood to their places, firing with wonderful accuracy, and as cool as though they were trying the range of their guns upon some harmless object. For four mortal hours did these brave men bid active defiance to the foe till the rapidly increasing list of casualties in his heroic company made it his duty, on the score of humanity, to retire from the position.

After abandoning his battery, Captain Mitchel joined his forces with Col. Graham's, and they fought as valiantly as infantry as they had done as artillerists.

At about half-past nine o'clock, A. M., the enemy landed in some force on the Island. They were attacked by Col. Graham, at the head of his regiment. The contest was sharp and prolonged. The enemy fought with spirit and obstinacy. Our men were exposed during the whole fight to a murderous fire from the four Monitors, who hurled their enormous missiles with telling effect. The foe was also constantly reinforced from Folly Island. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the skill with which they were handled and the valor with which they fought rendered it impossible for the invaders to make headway. They were met with murderous vollies, and repulsed again and again. After several hours bloody fighting, the enemy seeing the folly of attempting to gain victory over the men who stood up against them, wavered, then fled in hot haste and confusion, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

The enemy succeeded in capturing several of our men whose exhausted condition prevented escape. Captain J. Ravenel Macbeth and Lieut. G. Hayward are reported among the prisoners so taken.

It is said they took and still hold possession of Col. Graham's former headquarters.

The force of the enemy engaged Friday is supposed to have been about four thousand. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, will probably be about three hundred.

We are pained to learn that among the casualties sustained by Capt Mitchell's company are the death of Lieut. Bee and Private Dougherty, and the serious wounding of Lieut. Alston and Serg't Morse, of Col. Graham's regiment.

Captain Haskell's and Lieut. Bee's bodies fell into the hands of the enemy. Drs. R. B. Hanahan and Prioleau are said to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Captain Langdon Cheves, an accomplished and very efficient officer of the Engineer corps, was killed almost instantly by a shell from a Monitor exploding in Battery Wagner, and striking him in the head.

From fifty to sixty of the wounded arrived on the different steamers from Morris' Island during the day and last evening.

The brave soldiers of the 21st Regiment, S. C. V., (Graham's,) owing to the excessiveness heat of the weather, had stripped themselves as far as possible, *and in the fight* they lost their clothing and nearly *all their baggage*.

We omitted to mention in the night place that Fort Sumter opened on the turreted monsters and the Yankee infantry on the South end of Morris' Island, with what results we are unable to say.

The fight doubtless will be renewed to-day, with greater fierceness than any we have yet seen. The enemy has certainly shown a deep plan, and is determined to push it.

Yesterday evening the main body of the enemy on the Stono side had congregated at Battery Island, beside throwing out a large picket force as far as Grimball's and Legare's on James Island.

It was also reported that the notorious Colonel Montgomery, with his negro troops, had gone up Edisto with the design of destroying the pontoon bridge at Milltown, near Adam's Run, and tearing up the track. We could not learn what foundation there was for the report.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, Friday on Morris' Island:

Killed—Capt. Charles Haskell, Capt. Langdon Cheves, Lieut. John Bee.

Wounded—Capt. J. W. Ford, Lieut. Alston, Capt. Wild, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Tarrh.

Missing—Capt. Howard, Lieut. A. P. Craig, Capt. Reddy, Lieut. Woodward.

FROM TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI.

We take the following dispatches from Southern papers:

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

Jackson, July 8.—A number of the Vicksburg heroes arrived here to-day.

The privates praise General Pemberton in the highest terms. They say they went into Vicksburg prejudiced against him, but no man could have done more than he did. One man shed tears when he told me of what they had suffered, with no relief, and then for Vicksburg to fall.

The Yankees were led to believe that if they took Vicksburg the war was at an end, and they could all go home, and they would remark to our troops, "well, boys, we can all go home, now."

The garrison was at the point of starvation. The men were without food for three days. After the surrender, in marching to stack their arms, numbers of them staggered like drunken men from the effect of starvation and fatigue.

FROM JACKSON.

Jackson, July 7.—The *Mississippian* office is boxing up all its type. Everything here is in confusion. Can send you nothing but what is contraband.

Jackson, July 8.—Everybody is preparing to leave.

The enemy is reported at Raymond and advancing.

An officer who arrived from Vicksburg tells me that the garrison had been living on pea bread and mule meat for two weeks.

He says that if it had been known that relief was coming it would have held out longer.

It is stated that all the officers of Pemberton urged him to surrender.

TENNESSEE.

Chatanooga, July 10.—The enemy has made McMinnville his base of operations, preparatory and with a view of invading East Tennessee, and occupies Tullahoma, Decherd and Winchester.

One column has moved to Huntsville.

McCann's command, on the 1st, burnt the bridges between Nashville and Franklin, tore up the track and destroyed the telegraph, killed six and brought out twenty negroes.

Perfectly "Reliable."—We find the following in the Mobile *Register*:

For the gratification of such readers as are not satisfied with the news concerning New Orleans which we copy from the Mississippian, we furnish the following, clipped from another column of the same paper:

Jackson, June 29, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—A reliable gentleman has just arrived from Bay St. Louis, and brings intelligence of the taking of New Orleans by Magruder and the blowing up of the Custom-house and the hanging of 200 Union oath-takers. He then advanced on Carrollton and took it by storm, and pressed all the gunboats and made a junction with Dick Taylor's forces at Donaldsonville, cut off all Banks' army, throwing Fort Hudson into the river, took 11,000 woolly contrabands—forced them, at the point of the bayonet, to advance on Big Black; dammed up the Mississippi, and left Vicksburg high and dry—and the whole of Grant's army were very dry. They caught old Grant, put him in a bombshell, and were in the act of sending him to Abe's dominions when our informant left. Wire all down. Yours truly,

SIMON SUGGS.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.

July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WANTED, FOR which a good price will be paid. Address S. S., Progress Office. July 11-1w*